sepciality and super speciality treatment facilities will also have Medical Institute with 100 under-Graduate and Post Graduate courses in 35 speciality/superspeciality disciplines.

Unsafe injections in India

397. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by the Indian Epidemology Network and AIIMS, 63 per cent of the injection used in India are unsafe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one third of injection used carry the risk of transmitting blood-borne, viruses, including HIV;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of this 63 per cent 68.7 per cent injections are used in the Government health centres/hospitals alone; and

(d) if so, what measures Government are taking or propose to take to reduce this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the findings of the study, conducted by Indian Network of Clinical Epidemiologist (INCLEN), indicates that 62.9 per cent of the injections used in India are unsafe.

(b) As per the INCLEN study the potential risk of blood-borne disease is 31.6 per cent including HIV because of unsafe injections practices.

(c) As per findings of the study, 68.7 per cent of injections given at Government Hospitals are unsafe.

(d) The Government of India has introduced Auto Disable (AD) syringes in all immunization clinics in the country from 2005. AD syringes will take care of most of the causes of unsafe injections including some due to wrong habits as AD syringes are pre-sterilized and cannot be re-used.